

and private capital to provide housing for low-income families is a crucial part of President Johnson's attack on urban problems and the Congress must not let him down.

The letter follows:

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., October 18, 1965.

To: All approved mortgagees.

Subject: Rent supplement program.

In the rent supplement program letter 65-11 which was distributed on September 28, 1965, it was emphasized that the material was being supplied so that preliminary discussions could be held with sponsors and other prospective participants. It also was to afford an opportunity for review within and outside the Agency so that the feasibility of the requirements and procedures could be reviewed and considered. This was because the program cannot be made operative until funding is authorized.

None of the distributed regulations or procedures should be considered as effective or governing. As a result of comment and suggestions received, appropriate revisions will be made to strengthen various provisions. In the event funding is provided the necessary regulations and instructions will be issued in final form.

Sincerely,

PHILIP N. BROWNSTEIN,
Commissioner.

SOVIET UNION PRACTICING A POLICY OF ANTI-SEMITISM

(Mr. FARBSTEIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, for some time now we have been aware that the Soviet Union, despite its denials, has been practicing—consciously and deliberately—a policy of anti-Semitism. We have been uncertain about its reasons, although it would seem clear that Moscow is seeking to impose a terrible uniformity upon its citizens, while at the same time currying favor with the Arab countries. This week there occurred at the United Nations an incident which, in my view, exposes to the entire world the Soviet Union's hypocrisy. I see no means now for Moscow to deny that it has embraced the heinous doctrines that it fought so well in the war that ended only 20 years ago.

I am proud that in performing an act of great righteousness our own Government exposed the Soviet hypocrisy. On October 8, the United States introduced an amendment to the draft convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. The U.S. amendment reads:

States parties condemn anti-Semitism and shall take action as appropriate for its speedy eradication in the territories subject to its jurisdiction.

It was not easy, Mr. Speaker, for the United States to introduce that amendment. There are many countries besides the Soviet Union that do not sympathize with efforts to erase anti-Semitism from the earth. Political expediency might have demanded that the United States remain silent. That we did not remain silent merits the commendation of this House. The United States took a courageous stand.

I might note that, once it was submitted, the Arab countries did put pressure on the United States to withdraw the amendment. These countries rarely miss an opportunity to fan the flames of anti-Semitic hatred. But the United States stood firm. Ambassador Goldberg personally assured me that we will not withdraw our proposal, but will, on the contrary, do everything possible to press its consideration to a successful conclusion.

But barely had the United States introduced its amendment when the Soviet Union sought to change it. I read the text of the alternate Soviet proposal:

States parties condemn anti-Semitism, zionism, nazism, neo-nazism and all other forms of the policy and ideology of colonialism, national and race hatred and exclusiveness and shall take action as appropriate for the speedy eradication of those inhuman ideas and practices in the territories subject to their jurisdiction.

Can you imagine, Mr. Speaker, such an outrage as the equation of zionism with nazism and anti-Semitism? How does the Soviet Union dare to make such a shambles of honesty? How can it perpetrate such a thought? What hypocrisy. One would have thought that even the Soviet Union, in its unprincipled pursuit of political advantage, would have been less shocking or, at the least, less clumsy. Can there be any doubt in anyone's mind that the Soviet objective is to assist the Arabs in their efforts to destroy Israel? In mentioning zionism in the same breath with nazism, the Soviet Union surpassed even its own sorry record of deceit.

I need not dwell for my colleagues on the egregious effort to obscure truth. Let me say simply that zionism is not, like nazism, an expression of hate but an expression of love. It is not, like nazism, a message of destruction but a measure of construction. It does not, like nazism, seek to debase a people but to exalt them. It is not, like nazism, a philosophy of negation but of affirmation. Zionism is the movement to restore the Jewish homeland to the Jewish people. Its only relation to nazism is in its attempt to repair, in some measure, the wreckage that nazism caused. Zionism, Mr. Speaker, is—and I scarcely need say it—the very antithesis of nazism.

The Soviet Union knows, of course, what I have said to be true, but Moscow is attempting to exploit anti-Semitism both at home and now in the United Nations, to extend its influence into Africa and the Middle East. I am sure that the United States has succeeded in exposing its unworthy objectives for what they are and for all to see. The Soviet Union cares nothing about Jews or about justice. To Moscow, Jews and justice are merely tools to further its ignoble end.

The Bolivian Government, to whom we must all be grateful, took the initiative in countering the Soviet slander in the United Nations. Bolivia moved to amend the Soviet proposal to eliminate the distasteful reference to zionism, while retaining the noble thoughts in which

Moscow has hypocritically wrapped it. I state the Bolivian text:

States parties condemn anti-Semitism, nazism, in all its forms and manifestations, and all races involved in the policy and ideology of colonialism, national and race hatred and exclusiveness; and shall take action as appropriate for the speedy eradication of those inhuman ideas and practices in the territories subject to their jurisdiction.

I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the decent peoples of the world will take note of the Soviet Union's unprincipled deception. I hope it casts doubt on the integrity of that country and on its pretensions to lead oppressed peoples around the world. The Soviet Union's purpose was to exploit Jews to serve its national interest. It would not hesitate to exploit any peoples for that purpose. I think the events which I have described at the United Nations gives ample testimony to Moscow's real aims and methods.

ANNUAL AWARDS BY CLEVELAND CIVIC LEAGUE

(Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the Cleveland Civic League held its first annual civic award night banquet and ball on October 15, 1965, at the Pick-Carter Hotel. At an impressive ceremony the league paid honor to 11 Clevelanders for "Outstanding achievement in community service."

Those honored were: Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the Cleveland Press; our distinguished colleague, CHARLES VANIK, who ably represents the 21st Congressional District of Ohio; Leo Jackson, an outstanding councilman on the Cleveland City Council; Judge Paul D. White of the Cleveland Municipal Court; Helen Lyons, clerk of the Cleveland Municipal Court; State representative, Carl B. Stokes; Dr. Kenneth Clement; Ellsworth H. Harpole; John O. Holly; Joseph Polo, and Harold Williams.

The purpose of these awards, in the words of James W. Wilson, president of the league, is "to encourage other citizens to participate in civic activity in Cleveland thereby elevating its standards to the level that we may be proud to say, "Cleveland is the best location in the Nation."

The success of self-government is dependent upon citizen interest and participation in the many phases of community activities. This is particularly true in our large metropolitan centers such as Cleveland. When citizen initiative fails to encourage voluntary activities for the advancement of a community one of two results follow. Either government must take on more functions that can best be accomplished by voluntary action, or the community falls behind in meeting the challenges of progress. The Cleveland Civic League is dedicated to a six-point civic program which is aimed at encouraging maximum citizen participation in the affairs of the community.

October 20, 1965

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

26747

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "of which \$20,000,000 shall be derived from amounts appropriated under this head for the previous fiscal year, which amount shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 55. Page 38, line 5, strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$1,500,000".

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, at this point I yield myself such time as I may require and yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and one of the conferees.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] and the entire subcommittee for the good work they have done on this very difficult bill.

May I call special attention to the following language in the statement of the managers:

The conferees wish to reaffirm the statements contained in both House and Senate committee reports which call on the Department to retain present practices concerning skip-row planting of cotton. They agree that the elimination of such practice would increase production costs and would fail to utilize the results of extensive research in this area by the Department.

With new farm legislation just enacted, and with the many new problems related thereto, the conferees also agree that no changes should be made in prior year agricultural conservation program practices which would tend to increase costs of farm production. Any changes from the 1965 practices should be made only where requested by the local county committee and approved by the State committee. The committee recommends that full and complete information be submitted in the congressional hearings before changes in practices are proposed in the future.

I wish to join Mr. WHITTEN, chairman of the subcommittee in insisting that the Department follow the statement of the managers in the foregoing matters.

The skip-row practice to which reference has been made is absolutely vital in certain areas of the Cotton Belt and the agricultural conservation program is vital to farmers throughout the Nation.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "\$1,500,000, of which \$250,000 shall be available solely for preparation and submission of the final report and complete and final liquidation of the Commission's activities not later than June 30, 1966."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the conference report and on the several motions was laid on the table.

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks on the conference report and include certain tables.)

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill, H.R. 8370.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

I DO NOT LIKE DEMONSTRATIONS

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, it was an extremely disagreeable thing to me to see the recent wave of demonstrations against U.S. involvement in Vietnam. America has been shamed by the spectacle of organized treason and blatant cowardice which we have witnessed. It should be obvious that nationwide demonstrations do not just happen. There is careful planning and organization back of it, and certainly it is Communist inspired. The press has played up pictures of young punks tearing up or burning draft cards. This sort of thing is encouraged by half-baked professors and Communist sympathizers, as well as by professional agitators.

Fortunately, such demonstrations involve an extremely small percentage of college students, but they make noise and attract attention. I am highly gratified to note that the administration has ordered the FBI to crack down on the ring-leaders. The right of peaceful assembly envisions responsible and loyal Americans assembled together in righteous indignation against the elements of oppression and injustices; not a lot of crackpots who have little comprehension of world problems or American responsibilities. America needs a solid and unified front before the world. We cannot allow the American image to be dimmed and distorted by spectacles such as we have witnessed.

More than a crackdown is needed. We should be witnessing a tremendous outpouring of patriotism from the campuses of the Nation. University officials should be leading a crusade for America to give students an opportunity to show that the very great majority of them are sincere and patriotic young Americans who love this country and who refuse to be involved in the things we have witnessed.

RESTORE RENT SUPPLEMENTS

(Mr. BARRETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and include a letter sent to the committee.)

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I was most pleased to see the editorial in yesterday's New York Times urging the Senate Appropriations Committee to restore the full \$30 million in rent supplement payments requested by the administration. The editorial reads as follows:

RESTORE RENT SUBSIDIES

In a surprise move, the House last week voted to kill the funds needed to start the new rent subsidy program for low-income families. The House Appropriations Committee had already reduced the figure far below the administration's request. Since the House had its opportunity to vote on the substantive merits of the program when it approved the housing bill, it was irresponsible and demagogic for opponents to exploit a vote on a routine money bill in order to reverse that decision.

We urge the Senate Appropriations Committee to restore the full \$30 million requested by the administration. Rent subsidies are a promising innovation. They deserve a full and fair trial.

Mr. Speaker, the adoption of the Harvey amendment on the House floor last Thursday was most regrettable. Despite the fact that the House early in the year in a close battle had worked its will to authorize a rent supplement program and despite the further fact that the Appropriations Committee had drastically slashed the \$30 million authorization for the first year to \$6 million, the foes of this promising new program were able to mount a successful ambush.

The ammunition used by the supporters of the Harvey amendment was drawn from preliminary regulations issued by the agency which were purely tentative and distributed for discussion purposes and to stimulate early interest from prospective sponsors. The members of the House will recall certain hypothetical "horror cases" the opposition dreamed up to argue that the benefits of the rent supplement program could in some cases go to families with very substantial assets.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to stress to my colleagues in the House on both sides of the aisle that because of apparent misunderstanding or misinterpretation these purely tentative regulations have in effect been withdrawn and I am confident they will be revised to make certain that the benefits of the rent supplement program are available only to families and individuals in the public housing income group and will rule out those with any substantial amounts of liquid assets. The attached letter sent on Monday by the FHA Commissioner clearly emphasizes the tentative and preliminary nature of the original regulations and that substantial revisions will be made before they are issued in final form.

Mr. Speaker, it is my deepest hope that the Senate will be able to restore a substantial amount of funds to launch the rent supplement program and that the final conference report will contain such funds. This program which would harness the resources of private enterprise